## MOW THE PROPLE REVERSE PARTISAN

DECISIONS IN THE HOUSE. Congressman Cummings Roviews the Situ-

Hean Majority of the House Beleeted by the People-The Old Members Returned and Political Villator Robuked-Rosub. liens Chickens in South Carolina and Connectiont Coming Home to Roost

ease," shouted the Republican members of the House, on Sept. 23, when Col. Elliott of South Carolina was unseated and a black Republican put in his place within three minutes. It was all done under the Reed rules. The next case on the calendar was that of McGinnis against Alderson, from West Virginia. Jonathan H. Rowell, Chairman of the Committee on Eleccohorts, with easer eves and dishevelled white hair, ready to jump Alderson from his seat in a lifty, at a tip from the Speaker. The outrage cratic members had not come trooping into themselves so as to prevent, if possible, John M. Langston. The proposed action of the majority was so outrageous that the Demoerats had determined that the Republicans must furnish their own quorum to consummate it. They made their exit to avoid being counted by the Speaker. A Virginia Democrat. Col. O'Ferrall, had been left in the House to make the point of no quorum. One hundred and sixty-six votes were required to make a querum. When 165 Republicans appeared Speaker Reed counted Col. O'Ferrall to fill the quorum, and thus used the Colonel, against his protest, to unseat his colleague. If Mr. Venable himself had been left in the House nstead of Col. O'Ferrall. the Speaker would undoubtedly have counted him to make a unseating himself. Alderson was not unseated, ithough under the rules if the members of the House had refused to vote he could have been unseated by the Speaker's vote alone, the Speaker counting the non-voting members to make the quorum.

Flushed with his triumph on Sept. 23, the Chairman of the Committee on Elections announced his intention of calling up the Mo-Ginnis-Alderson case on the first opportunity. At last came the closing day of the dying ses-sion. The legislative funnel was choked with more pressing business, and Alderson escaped for the time being. He got information, however, that the case would be called up at the beginning of the short session and promptly arrived. The flood gates of the people's wrath were opened. The Republican party was swept from power. The people unseated Rowell and more than a hundred of his associates and put Democrats in their places.

The stinging rebuke has evidently been felt.

No more contested election cases have been called up. There are no more cries of "Give us another case." The warlike Chairman of the Committee on Elections, with his eight associates on the committee, have become as mild as cooling doves. Five of the nine have been unseated by the people. The other four barely pulled through. The people, however, pot satisfied with condemning them, replaced in their seats all the unseated Democrats exthe nine reappeared in the House at the beginning of this session. He is Clifton R. Breckinridge, one of the ablest members of the Committee on Ways and Means when the McKinley bill was framed. He was unseated by a vote of less than one-third of the members of the House. The Speaker, whose rules made this possible, was compelled by the vote of the people to administer the oath to Mr. Breckin-ridge a second time. It was hardly an agreeable duty. Rarely, if ever, has the House witnessed such a scene. You could have heard a thistle-down roll over the floor as the oath was readministered. Upon Mr. Breckinridge's left. away back on the Democratic side of the chamber, stood a huge floral scale of justice, evenly balanced. It was not only a telling testi-monial to Mr. Breckinridge, but a well-merited rebuke to the majority. It compared strangely with the display on Prot. Langston's desk after the ousting of Venable. That was a floral sword, topped with a broom. It represented the disposition of the majority of the House. The Breckinridge testimonial represented the disposition of the majority of the people.

THE WRATH OF THE PROPLE IN WEST VIRGINIA. The first of the nine Democrats ejected was Judge Jackson of West Virginia. He was thrown out within less than two months after the organization of Congress, under general parliamentary law, interpreted by the Speaker. No rules had been adopted. The Speaker began to count non-voting Democrats, to make a quorum, as soon as the case was called up. He said that he did so under general parliamentary law. He refused to entertain motions to adjourn, or appeals from his decision, under the same law. The Democrats con-tended that the Constitution required a voting quorum. If, without rules, the Speaker counted a quorum te unseat a Democrat, they pro-posed to take the question to the Supreme Court. The Republicans evaded the issue Although at that time they had only three more votes than a quorum, they furnished a voting quorum to unseat the Judge. Judge Jackson has a pleasant face, a gray

head, and a close-cropped beard. He watched the proceedings with much interest, but took no part in the debate. He had come to the House with a certificate of three majority. While the final vote was being taken he sat in the Democratic cloak room, receiving assur-ances of the esteem of his friends. At the late election the Judge was not a candidate. J. A. Copehart was the Democratic nomines. He will come to the next House backed by a majority that ought to blanch the faces of those who voted to eject Jackson.

The conspiracy to unseat Jackson was

betrayed strangely. In the Congressional Directory, printed two weeks before the Judge was onsted the name and biography of the contestant, Charles Brooks Smith, appeared as the member from the Fourth district.

Judge Jackson's Democratic colleagues in the House regret that he did not receive a nomination. He is a genial gentleman, and won many friends in the short time that he

remained in the House.

The second Democrat custed was also a West Virginian. He had no gray head and no gray beard. He was John O. Pendiston. Young bright, and active, Mr. Pendleton was a nephew of the late George H. Pendleton. He had been n Congress less than three months when he was ousted. His was the first case taken up under the Reed rules. They acted like a charm.

mader the Reed rules. They acted like a charm. Pendleton, like his illustrious uncle, is a map of braips and capacity. He took a hand in the fight himself. He talked offhand, and with great fluency. The galleries were packed, and the members of the House paid close attention to his argument. That his case had been prejudged was made clearly evident when he said that the Agricultural Department had assumed concurrent jurisdiction with the House, it had undertaken to decide in advance that he was not a member. Although he had occupied a seat in the House for nearly three months, and had voted on every roll call, the Commissioner of Agriculture had refused to deliver to him, for distribution, the seed to which he, as a member, was entitled. Pendleton came to the House with 19 majority. Ills seat was given to Mr. Aktinson by a vote of 162 to nothing. The Speaker, under the rules this time, counted enough of I entitions ir lends to make a quorum to unseat him, and Mr. Atkinson, the contestant, was sworn in. Mr. Pendleton went back to West Virginia. Last full he was unanimously renominated. The people recleated him by more than a thousand majority. His reappearance will be halled with delight by the Democratic of the Fifty-second Congress.

ARKANSAS REBURES A REPUBLICAN OUTRAGE, The third contested election case was decided a week afterward. It was that of

ARKANSAS REBUERS A REPUBLICAN OUTRAGE.
The third contested election case was degided a week afterward. It was that of
Featherston against William Henderson Cate
of Arkansas. Cate came to the House backed
by 1348 plurality, and nearly that majority.
In the previous election centests the majority.
In the previous election centests the majority.
In the previous election centests the majority
the had been very light. The action of the
committee in Cates case showed that the Republicans were resolved to increase their nulocity in the House regardless of the returns.

A GRAND COURT OF APPEALS

How Mariland Reversed an outrageous Decision.

The people also administered a rebuke to Republican injustice in the Kitch Maryland district. Sixteen days after Mr. Cate was driven from the House, the Committee on Elections called up the case of Sydney E. Mudd against Barnes Compton. The Fifth district borders on Washington and takes in the old Bladensburg duelling ground. Barnes Compton is a man of impressive figure. He has long gray hair, a white goates, a ruddy face, and a Roman cast of countenance. He is an old-time Democrat and a fighter. Like Cate and Fendleton, he raised his battle-axe and fought manfully for his rights. No man who heard his argument can ever forget it. He stood in a Democrate alsie, as straight as an arrow, wearing a frock cost, with a low-out waistcont. The whole man was gwayed by the intensity of his emotions. His antique watch seal vibrated to and iro. In thundering tones he denounced the outrage upon his constituents. The galleries were filed with negroes, many of whom were waiting for the seating of Mudd to apply for places in the public service. Senator Gorman. Charles H. Gibson, and other friends at near by listening to the old hero, His eloquence at times was so touching that their eyes were moistened. Mr. Compton's certificate gave him 181 plurality over Mr. Mudd. He was unseated by a strict party vote, seven less than a quorum.

Igo. If go I must, he shouted when he left the House, "without a regret, because I have no self-reproach. But I tell you here, exiled mora, by I shall feel than any tin Gewar with a whole House of Representatives at his heels," He was a candidate for rejection last fall, and carried the district by a tremendous majority no Democrat robbed of his rights by the Republican majority in this Congress will be more warmly greeted by his party associates in the next Congress. The Republicans were so determined to unseat Mr. Compton than they delayed the consideration of the Pension Appropriation bill to do so. NOW MARYLAND REVERSED AN OUTRAGEOUS DECISION.

Pension Appropriation bill to do so.

VIRGINIA EXPERSEES HER INDIGNATION.

The people of the Third district of Virginia have also resented the injustice done them by the ousting of their representative, George D. Wise. Wise is a tail Virginian. with iron-gray hair and close-cropped whiskers. He is a nephew of Henry A. Wise and a coust no John Wise, who draw blood from Mahone in the last State and close-cropped whiskers. He is a nephew of Henry A. Wise and a coust no John Wise, who draw blood from Mahone in the last State and population Convention. George had been in Congress for years. He represented the Richmond district and came to the House with 261 majority. His case was called twenty-two days after Earnes Common was unesated. The Committee on Elections robbed the House of a private bill day to forward its designs.

Wise fancied that enough of his political opponents to save him would repudiate the action of the committee. The bitterness with which the fight opened however, convinced him of his mistake. Like all the Wises, he comes of fighting stock. The main argument on his behalf was made by himself. He stood in the main isle, within ten leat of his Repubcan and taken, and at one time it looked as though actual blows might ensue. The contestant sat a few feet away making unfavorable comments upon the speech. Words were used that the blood of the Wises could ill brook, but fortunately they were not heard by George D. Twice Mr. Waddill's impulses overcame his judgment. Although not yet a member he arceed and asked recognition of the Speaker. It was not forthcomine. Mr. Wise was thrown out and Mr. Waddill's easted by a voic of 134 to 120—a atrict party vote. Wijes seemed much disappointed. He asserted that several Republicans had intimated to him that they believed he was elected. He went back to Hichmond and had a hard time to get a renomination. He had been eight years in Congress, and his competitors thought that acough. He can-VIRGINIA EXPRESSES HER INDIGNATION.

1.000 majority. He will come to the next Congress with greatly changed views as to the conscientiousness of Republican members.

THE PROPLE IN ALABAMA AROURED.

There John G. McDuffle contested the sent of Lewis W. Turpin. The unseating of Turpin was the most outrageous act committed under the Reed rules. He came to the House with 13,153 majority. This majority equalled the number of votes cast in many a Northern Republican Congressional district. Turpin was born in Virginia. and McDuffle in Steuben county, N. Y. The former was virtually unseated and the latter seated upon the assumption that the color of a nexro's skin made him a Republican. As the majority of the population in the district is black, the majority of the House virtually assumed that the Republicans must have carried it despite the returns. Turpin, however, made a gallant fight in the House virtually assumed that the Republicans must have carried it despite the returns. Turpin, however, made a gallant fight in the House virtually assumed that the soil, and had never before tried to agrue a case. Then he began to devote himself to Col. McDuffle, it was a dissection that would have done credit to a professor in Bellevue. McDuffle, he said that he had slways been a tiller of the soil, and had never before tried to agrue a case. Then he began to devote himself to Col. McDuffle, it was a dissection that would have done credit to a professor in Bellevue. McDuffle, he said, had been concerned in every contested election case from the Fourth district since the Forty-second Congress,

"Why. Mr. Speaker." shouted Mr. Turpin, "he is a professional in the business—a real Tichborne claimant. He never expected to be elected and made no effort to get votes. Being familiar with the details of contested election cases, he prepared long before the election to contest the seat."

Mr. Turpin said that the record showed all the way through a deep-laid conspiracy. The negroes were district of the follumine made no efforts upset it. He could not find a single witness

sand majority. As it was not a Presidential year, a heavy vote was not polled.

ARKANSAN AGAIN REBURES A BEFURLICAN OUT-RAGE.

The popular verdict in the Second district of Arkansas has siready been referred to. West Virginia had been robbed of half her representation. Arkansas was now to be robbed of two-fifths of hers. It was not eaough to place a Force bill man in Cate's seat. Olifton R. Breckinridge must be unseated. The contestant in his case had been assassinated. It was universally conceded that Mr. Breckinridge was as innocent of blame as the Chairman of the Committee on Elections himself. Even Mr. Featherston acknowledges this. Breckinridge came to the Hense with 846 majority. The Committee on Elections unseated jim upon the ground that the returns had been sampered with. In the debate over the contest, however, strong efforts were made to sive a rolliteal color to the assassination. One of the members of the committee in his speech

The sure protests from honest Republican members. Hr. Hill of Illinois, who unfortumes was especially indistant, He south the foor to denoue the outrage, but was out off by the great Houk of Last Tennessee, a member of the Committee on Esciolas, will all the protection of the Committee on Esciolas, will all the protections and the protection of the Committee on Esciolas, will all the protections and the protection of the Committee on Esciolas, will all the protections that Houk had gauged him. The argument was so contained the contract of the Committee on Esciolas and the seath of the protection of the Committee on Esciolas and the seath of the protection of the Committee of th

The judgment of the people was even more strongly expressed in the Fourth Virginia district. Wise of the Third district had been unseated and a Republican put in his place who had voted for the Force bill. Nothing, however, had been done for the negro. The Administration had given him the cold shoulder, and the Republican majority in the House, by the passage of the Conger bill, had taken corn from his month to feed to Western hogs. Something had to be done. The Committee on Elections was equal to the emergency. They determined to seat John M. Langston in the place of Edward C. Venable. The Fourth is the Petersburg, better known as "the Black District." It has 8,000 normal Republican majority, most of it composed of negroes. The white Hepublicans, in 1888, nominated a white candidate. Prof. Langston accused them of sheamigan in the Congressional Convention, bolted the ticket, and ran on the race issue. There was a hot curvass. Gen. Mahone. The publican Cleveland carried the State to Harrison, Cleveland carried the State to Homeittee on Elections was the Democratic candidate in the Black District. A larke majority of the negroes voted of All. Langsion, but not enough to elect him. The courtage proposed by the Republican members of the Committee on Elections was so bare that the Democrate left the House to avoid being counted to make up a quorum to perpetrate it. With 24 majority on the rolls, including the seast taken from the Democrate had being counted to make up a quorum to perpetrate it. With 24 majority on the rolls, including the seast taken from the Democrate had being counted to make up a guern to perpense of the Committee on Elections was so bare that the Ommittee on Elections was sobare that his case was being the discre

nearest house, while the wind beat upon him with cutting ferocity. The man looked disconsolate and lonesome, but not cold. Thinking that he might want to be going in my

direction, I asked him if he cared to ride.
"Nope!" he said, in a hopelese sort of way. Then he squinted down the road and said:
"I'm a leedle short o' seein'. Cap'n. I'e don't notice a to'izb ist all woman comin' round the bend yender. lookin' oz if she mowt be a leedle sot in her ways. It starty in a hosswip o' min the ways. It starty in a hosswip o' min to he headed this way." said he, "She's ben warm-in' up her housebold agin this mornin'. I seen her ol' man comin' out o' the back door a few minutes ago, with her n' the mop both arter him. She posters that husban' o' her'n most smarkin', the widder does:"
I couldn't see how a woman could have a husband to 'poster' and still be a widow, and toid the man on the fence so.

"Eye the said of the seed of the said that husban' o' her'n most smarkin', the widder does:"
I couldn't see how a woman could have a husband to 'poster' and still be a widow, and toid the man on the fence so.

"Eye the said of the said that he only wanted one thing more to make him happier'n the happiest, n' that was to cross the rollin' Jurdan. A pityin' Providence took him the very next week. 'n' the widder dust-habiter, then widder dust-habiter, then the widder Washbaker, then the widder Washbaker, then the widder washbaker, then the widder washbaker, then the hing right up. 'n' they didn't sim, she had yoby, then the widder only goin' to keep the thing right up. 'n' they didn't sim, he no more, nor call her the Widder anybody, but jist sot her down ex the Widder anybody, but jist sot her down ex the Widder anybody, but jist sot her down ex the Widder anybody, but jist sot her down ex the Widder anybody but jist sot her down ex the Widder anybody but jist sot her down ex the Widder anybody but jist sot her down ex the Widder anybody but jist sot her down ex the widder could be seen the said of the said that her only goin' to keep the him of her him her him her had her to lite the him her had her to lite the him her had her of her him her had her of him her had her of him her had her of hi

A REAL BEAUTY CONTEST. PHYSICAL DEVELOPMENT AND GRACE

Bob Cook One of the Judges-The Strie Watched as They Walked, Passed Up and Down States, Picked Handkerchiefs from the Floor, and Received in the Drawing Room-The System Employed.

OF FIFTH AVENUE SCHOOL GIRLS.

The importance of intelligent physical training and development is so thoroughly underit has become incorporated in the curriculum of a well-known fashionable school for girls in New York, where recently a great contest was held by the students in this branch of culture. and the girl victor received a prize for superior physical eleverness.

There were about forty of the fair contest

ants, straight, lithe, active specimens of girl-hood, all along the line, from the careless, joyous little child with her bright face framed in just budding into womanhood and sweet seri-

The examining committee consisted of Mr. Robert J. Cook, the great Yale coach, who was expected to render the wise judgment of the specialist on the muscular elasticity and development of the girl athletes in this modern Olympian tournament; Gen. Porter, who was to pronounce, according to the wisdom of the soldier, upon the carriage and bearing of this company of girls, and a well-known so-ciety lady, who should criticise from the woman's standpoint the gentle graces essential to the high calling of a lady in fashionable life. Owing to some business emergency Gen. Porter was obliged to send his regrets and a substitute, Mr. Samuel Elliott, who said he had rather face a battery of blazing guns than the flashing eyes of that procession of girls, who at the ap-pointed time filed down the corridor, not in tume, long skirts, close bodices, and walking boots. With slender figures gracefully erect. heads proudly poised, chests up, and chins in, they proceeded to show the result of their training, not by pretty sinuous mechanical and concerted movements to the sound of slow music, but in the exceedingly commonplace and difficult feat of going up and down the stairs. To go up and down stairs in a proper, healthy, and graceful manner is, compared with the pretty exercises usually seen in exhibitions of this kind, as the which preceded it. And after the whole pha-lanz had accomplished this feat satisfactorily they proceeded to display their proficiency in walking, not on the carpeted floor of the parlors, but out on the pavement in the avenue, where the lines divided, and with firm yet flexible steps they marched up and down the block, turning and meeting each other, always

There was a peculiar freedom and case in the walk of these girls which came from much knee and hip flexibility of which Mr. Elliott said. "If they were horses we would say they had a wonderfully good knee action."

with the dignified, graceful bow of the proper

street salutation.

Then the girls came trooping in again, and, with eyes a little brighter and checks a shade pinker, they grouped themselves about the room in pretty attitudes, and while a part of the number "received" in the drawing room others were presented by one of the number, all with dignified and faultless grace. They picked up handkerchiefs and other little trifles that a woman so often lets fail upon the floor. They gracefully mounted chairs to hang something up over a picture. They stooped down backward again, still in their long drasses, and, with easy, unconscious beauty of movement, they took books from their long drasses, and, with easy, unconscious beauty of movement, they took books from beauty of movement they took books from their long drawn and in social life.

It was a new and not altogether unembarrassing experience for the famous "coach," who was more familiar with athletic strength who was more familiar with athletic strength who was more familiar with athletic strength of the strengt

volgarly generous girth about the coay below the waist.

Despite the continued precaution against violent or heavy work the gentle exercises, carefully repeated, have increased the average chest measure of these students one and one-half inches and the power of chest expansion nearly as much, and to the infinite delight of the girls have filled the deplorable hollows about the throat with beautiful firm flesh.

Marriage at Sight.

Prem the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

BRAZIL. Ind., Jan. 2.—Robert H. Mitchell of St. Joseph, Mo., recently advertised for a wife. Miss Alice V. Cammer of Pennsylvania, a guest of relatives at Clay City, answered. He lost no time in reaching Clay City, answered. He lost no time in reaching Clay City, and found Miss Hammer young, handsome, and of excellent social standing. He had brought with him satisfactory reference. A license was procured and the two were married at once. They left for their home in St. Joseph followed by a hundred or more Clay City people, who wished them well. Mr. Mitchell is a school teacher.

THE PEDDLER'S PAMILIAR CAR. It to Indatte to Variety-Should It be Sup-

In these days when the picturesque must give way wherever it interferes with the comfortable and practical, it is curious that the ear-splitting cries of the street venders are still allowed to murder sleep and distract thoughts. In the otherwise quiet streets up town the cries of the peddlers succeed each other with distracting frequency. They are heard long before the average citizen crawls out of bed, and they continue until he sits down to his dinner. To the person who is net sick, nervous, irritable, or busy, these cries are perhaps not unwelcome. The peddlers are picturesque fellows from the artist's point of view, and many of their cries are musical. The fact that they prolong their tones gives



the first element of music to their utterances of pitch. Nearly all street vendors repeat their Not that two men necessarily cry the same wares in the same way, but the same man never varies his announcement with respect to tones employed and the time given to each syllable. But the listener will find that the great majority of them are strictly monotonous. When a street vender appears to vary hear a cry that bears any resemblance to melchange in their cries, no matter how many words they use.

A musical man who had noticed some of the peddlers said that occasionally one was found



"BRELL'S, BRELL'S."

who sang very correctly, although not melodiously. He pointed out several who seemed to have taken lessons from oratorio or Italian opera recitative, for they reproduced many a familiar declamatory phrase. A peculiarity of some cries is that they are incomprehensible a distance. While very few have melody, many

suggest incompleteness.
Undoubtedly everybody has noticed something monotonous in the paddler's cry, but it is often this which makes it more piercing and distinctive. The other day a reporter noticed an itinerant glazier on upper Fourth avenue. He was an odd-looking fellow, with an overgrown figure and a wonderfully innocent looking face. His cutaway coat was too short His trousers looked, as the street gamine



"R-A-AGS AND BOTTLES." and his hat looked as if it might have been an exact copy of the one worn by Actor Ed Stevens of the Casino company in his portrayal of the last painful experiences of a bankrupt impresario. Occasionally his hand would wander up to it, and he would make a desperate effort to pull it down firmly over his brow. A ragged leather apron and a half of an ordinary box containing pages of window glass, some putty, and the tools for cutting and fitting the glass, completed his outilt. Occasionally he would give vent to an indistinet and mournful cry, which was startling inct and mournful cry, which was startling in its effect upon passers by. He looked neither to the right nor the left as he passed up the avenue, and seemed to utter his monotonous cry mechanically. Very possibly he did, for his whole attitude was that of a man lost in reverie. From the sadness of his tones it was easy to conceture that he was thinking of the girl he had left behind him.

An umbrilla man with an eye to the artistic comes in Lexington avenue nearly every day. A box suspended by a strap from his shoulder



"PRESH CELERY, CELERY."

"FRESH CELERY, CELERY."

contains odd bits of wire and steel, his solder and tools. This box is painted red—not a dull, ordinary red, but a bright, attractive carmine. In front of it is an ornamental piece of tin, which shines and glistens in the sunlight. Armed with a bundle of old umbrella sticks and ribs all wrapped up in umbrella coverings and a little charcoal atove, he tramps up the avenue yelling in a deep base voice something that sounds like:

"Bows, bows, bows, bows."

The other day the reporter got up with him as he was passing Twenty-fourth street and made extraordinary efforts to understand what he was saving. He finally made it out;

Brell's, brell's brell's brell's brell's.

This fellow has a bushy beard, and looks as though he might have studied the principles of anarchy in one of the Beventh street headquarters. He likes to do his work well, though, as the reporter observed when he saw him at work. He operated earefully, finishing all the details amouthly and nicely. He took his time about it, too, and had not acquired the American habit of husling. He is a Germap.

The occupation of asthering rags and bottles must be one of the most profitable of this class. There are more rag and bottle buyers than there are of all other street merchants put together. Most of them have wagons. The

## Housekeepers Should Remember.

The great success of the Royal | nation with its co-ingredients is def-Baking Powder is due to the extreme care exercised by its manu- to chance, and no person is emfacturers to make it entirely pure, ployed in the preparation of the mauniform in quality, and of the highest leavening power. All the scientific knowledge, care and skill, attained by twenty-five years' practical experience, are contributed toward this end, and no preparation can be made with a greater accuracy, precision and exactness.

Every article used is absolutely pure. Chemists are employed to test the strength of each ingredient, leavening effect in any climate, at so that its exact effect in combi- any time.

initely known. Nothing is trusted terials used, or the manufacture of the powder, who is not an expert in his particular branch of the business. As a consequence, the Royal

Baking Powder is of the highest grade of excellence, always pure, wholesome and uniform in quality. Each box is exactly like every other, and will retain its power, and produce the same and the highest

The Government Chemists, after having analyzed all the principal brands in the market, in their reports placed the Royal Baking Powder at the head of the list for strength, purity and wholesomeness; and thousands of tests all over the country have further demonstrated the fact that its qualities are, in every respect, unrivaled.





FRANKARA BARNARA

The State of the time and the street was the state of the state o